

12 DETERMINATIONS AND RECONSTRUCTIONS	Page 1 of 1
<div> <div>Division of Forensic Science</div> <div>BLOODSTAIN PROCEDURES MANUAL</div> </div>	Amendment Designator:
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<div> <div>12 DETERMINATIONS AND RECONSTRUCTIONS</div> <div> <div>12.1 Some of the stain patterns may lend themselves to information that will assist in the reconstruction of events. Indicators may include, but are not limited to, the following:</div> <div> <div>12.1.1 A leading edge of disruption establishes a direction of travel for the blood.</div> <div>12.1.2 A static pool of accumulated blood flow establishes that a blood source is leaking in a particular area for a period of time.</div> <div>12.1.3 An increase or decrease in the size of passive drops in a blood trail establishes that the blood source is changing elevation or volume flow.</div> <div>12.1.4 A cast-off pattern establishes a general position or location of the source of the blood soaked item.</div> <div>12.1.5 Cast-off patterns establish that multiple events have occurred.</div> <div>12.1.6 Expirated patterns establish that damage has been done to the lungs or airway.</div> <div>12.1.7 Arterial spurting establishes that damage has been done to an artery.</div> <div>12.1.8 Impact establishes that a forcible event has occurred.</div> <div>12.1.9 Impact stain patterns can establish a source of origin.</div> <div>12.1.10 A contact transfer establishes that the blood source was already releasing blood and that blood was already on an object prior to having come into contact with a surface.</div> <div>12.1.11 A contact swipe establishes a direction of travel for the source of blood coming into contact with the surface.</div> <div>12.1.12 A contact wipe establishes the existence of a stain prior to movement through it.</div> </div> <div>◆End</div> </div> </div>	